-Advertisements

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Ratification With Reservations The Senate Committee on Foreign Re-

lations is ready to report to the Senate. Its report, as adopted yesterday, recommends the ratification of the treaty and the inclusion of a series of reservations as a part of the resolution of ratifi-

The action of the committee is a crushing answer to those so confused or partisan as to allege that the Senate's leaders were scheming to defeat the treaty altogether, or at least the covenant.

The reservations, all in the direction of Americanizing the covenant and preserving future liberty of national action, are four: (1) No obligation to go to war according to outside dictation; (2) the Monroe Doctrine is not weakened or abandoned; (3) retention of complete control over our internal affairs; (4) the right to withdraw from the league without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation or set of nations.

These reservations command not only a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee, but will have, it is said, fifty or more votes in the Senate. If all party pressures were lifted, if the President did not set up acceptance of his views as a test of party fealty, the affirmative vote would be nearly unanimous. Only a handful of Senators are personally opposed to Americanizing reservations.

Trading With Germany

The World published yesterday a special dispatch from Washington, with this heading: "Revival of our trade With Germany Is On." The dispatch said:

"A preliminary report on the total value of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries during July and the seven months ended with July, shows that the United States trade suming. Imports from the former in July amounted to \$189,928 and the exports to \$1,016,518. Imports from Germany were \$291,156 and exports \$2,426,742.

"For the seven months ending with July there was imported from Austria-Hungary \$401,149 worth, against \$190 for the same period last year, while the exports reached \$20,458,121, against nothing for the same period last year. Imports from Germany in 1918.

item in the Austrian, Hungarian and Ger- little is his faith in his prophecy. man accounts."

The Department of Commerce, it was reported, furnished the above figures. the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the President was arguing against the theory that trade with Germany could be resumed without a ratification of the pending treaty of peace this colloquy occurred:

SENATOR LODGE-Are we not trading now with Germany, as a matter of fact? THE PRESIDENT-Not so far as I

SENATOR LODGE-Licenses certainly have been issued. It is advertised in all the New York papers. THE PRESIDENT-We removed the re-

strictions that were formerly placed upon shipments to neutral countries which we thought were going to Germany.

But if restrictions on shipments to neutral countries have merely been removed, how could the Department of Commerce issue specific returns of export and import trade with Germany? Senstor Fall has been abused for saying that trade with Germany has been resumed. Do The World and the Department of Commerce agree with him?

The Conte di Cavour

The arrival of the Italian dreadnought Conte di Cayour, scheduled for September 15, will not only remind New Yorkers of one of the most thrilling, though comparatively little known, chapters of the late war, but remind Americans in general of the debt they owe to Italy and the Italian fighting machine on land and sea.

Overshadowed by more spectacular and geographically nearer events of the navy received little attention in Allied countries. Yet the successors to the maritime glory of Venice and Genoa have two achievements at least to their credit whose importance will be properly assessed when the history of the great struggle is written. They are the bottling up of the Austro-Hungarian fleet and the rescue of the remnants of the heroic Serbian army at the end of the disastrous winter campaign of 1915-'16 In these activities the Conte di Cavour, shortly to be the guest of New

York, bad a prominent part.

ilar to that performed by the British fleet. As the German fleet was locked up by Jellicoe and Beatty, the Hapsburg navy, reckoned on the eve of the war as most efficient, was rendered harmless 'average man, whose expenditure tends by the unrelenting cordon maintained by the vessels flying the green, white and red flag of Italy.

Except for this bottling up of the Austrian fleet the transport of Entente troops to the Balkan front would have carrier and distributes the impact of been impossible and the defence of Egypt and India made more difficult. It must be remembered also that the immediate impetus to the collapse of the Teutonic powers was given by Bulgaria's surrender, achieved by the Salonica army of the Allies, whose lines of communication were guarded, above all, by the Italian navy.

The daring raids of the Italian navy on the harbors of Trieste, Pola, Parenzo and Fiume early in 1916 and repeated later; the sinking, in front of the very docks of Trieste, of the Austrian dreadnought Wien in 1917; the destruction of the Viribus Unitis and Szent Istvan in 1918; the exploits of Italian naval fliers, and the rescue of 150,000 Serbian soldiers and 11,000 civilian refugees-these were great events. They represent feats worthy of the descendants of the warriors of St. Mark's winged lion and of the sons of Garibaldi's legionaries.

The Conte di Cavour is sent to the United States to seal anew the bond of friendship which links America to the land of Columbus and Vespucci, of Mazzini and Garibaldi. By extending to now organized in various private industrial Rear Admiral Ugo Conz and to the offi- enterprises. cers and crew of the Conte di Cavour the heartiest of welcomes New York will dis- | cated in a statement issued by the Secretary charge merely a small part of that obligation due to the heroic sons of Italy.

The President's Bitterness

The opening discourse of the President at Columbus has about the contents expected. There is the usual avoidance of Major General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. the issues in dispute, the customary parade of general phrases, a persistence in the vagueness which is characteristic of other speeches from the same speaker.

"The only people," said the President, "I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States." The declaration, which was, of course, applauded, means, if it means anything, that a President has no responsibility to Congress or to any other department of . government. This may be Mr. Wilson's theory, but it is not the theory of a Constitution whose central thought is the unceasing responsibility of every office and every department of government to

Having proclaimed his exemption from all control, the President next essays the rôle of prophet. He says that if the treaty is accepted "the men in khaki will never have to cross the sea again." So the future has whispered its secrets to

On its face the covenant, unless modiwith Austria-Hungary and Germany is re- | fied, makes it certain if there is another war, that the United States will be in it. To say our men are never again to cross the sea is thus to say there will be no more war. Mr. Taft not long ago expressed his opinion of those willing to deceive the people by extravagant pre-

That the President does not expect a warless future is sufficiently indicated by for the same seven months totalled his acts. He is supporting Secretary \$933.923, against \$15,624 for 1918, while Baker in his campaign to create a prowere \$11,270,624, against nothing | fessional American army of 500,000 men If peace is assured why spend billions on "Cotton, it is understood, is the largest armament? The President shows how

Continuance in this kind of discourse will delay rather than hasten action on the treaty. Bitter unreason on one side When at his recent conference with of a controversy is likely to develop it on

The country is most anxious for a speedy disposal of the treaty question. Basis for adjustment has existed for some time. But as often as a settlement has been about to be reached the President has relapsed into obstinacy, and the wrangle breaks out again. It has seemed at times as if there was a secret purpose somewhere to secure the treaty's complete rejection.

Weaknesses of Profit Sharing

The special committee of the Federation of British Industries appointed to study and report on nationalizations lists the following objections to the profit sharing principle:

regular wages rather than in obtaining what they regard as windfalls. 2. Profits are not the correct basis for

calculation of wages, because the remuneration of the workers ought not to depend on the successes or failures of the commercial management.

3. Profit sharing would lead to great inequalities between workers in different works and industries and give rise to a

sense of dissatisfaction and injustice. 4. Profit sharing as at present in existence gives a small addition to the earnings, and this must always be the case, except proportion to the number of workers employed.

The weight of these objections will not be denied by those who view profit sharwar at sea, the exploits of the Italian | ing practically rather than rhetorically and sentimentally. Not much new has been added to the argument since Edme Jean Leclaire, Father of Profit Sharing, launched his undertaking in Paris in 1842 and his experiment was acclaimed and imitated throughout the world. Yet the plan, although barrels and barrels of printer's ink have been used to exploit its merits, has made little headway. Great Britain has experimented more than any other country, but except where some exceptional man breathed into an unusual spurt it has commonly failed Some success has come when the profits

exception profit sharing goes to smash when there is a loss.

Of the criticisms set out above the first is probably the most important. The to tread closely on the heels of his income, is averse to taking risks. The capitalist employer, besides furnishing industrial leadership, which is stimulated into good work by selfishness, is also risk many small shocks.

The perfected human animal, when numbers of the species are supremely intelligent and wise, will doubtless be a cooperator and a profit sharer. But in the mean time the men and women the world now knows, whatever some of them say, have little liking for profit sharing. They look kindly on bonuses, but a deduction when the business loses is not viewed with favor. Thus, the Plumb plan, although called a profit sharing one, most carefully avoids committing railway employes to sharing in losses.

At Rock Island

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of to-day on the editorial page you publish very conspicuously an article entitled "The Government Takes a Partner," and in the headlines occurs the statement that "employes elect their own foreman and practise a kind of self-government."

The system of committees instituted at the Rock Island Arsenal is similar in organization and purpose to the committees The purpose of these committees is indi-

of War on September 2, 1919, a copy of which I inclose herewith, and which you did not publish in the article mentioned I have not instituted at Rock Island the kind of system indicated in the headlines of

your article and I have no intention of doing so. C. C. WILLIAMS.

New York, Sept. 4, 1919.

[Inclosure] The Secretary of War authorizes the

following statement to-day:

The publication of the correspondence between representatives of arsenal employes and the Sceretary of War has led to widespread misunderstanding of the situation. The War Department has encouraged the formation of committees of couraged the formation of committees of its employes in the arsenals, which com-mittees consult freely with the men and in an advisory capacity to the man agement on questions of shop conditions, production and wages; by this means hearty cooperation has been secured, and complete sympathy between the management and the employes has resulted. The authority of the management, however, is wholly undiminished by the advisory value. wholly undiminished by the advisory rela-tion of the committees; the management of the plants is undisturbed; the govern-ment operates them, and the authority of the commanding officer is as complete as

The whole purpose of the steps which The whole purpose of the steps which have been taken is to bring about understanding and good feeling, but not in any sense to part with either the responsibility or the authority of the government in the management of these industrial en-

[The editorial page article referred to by General Williams was merely the full text of the letters and memorandum issued from the War Department News Bureau on the Rock Island Arsenal experiment. The headline was The Tribme's own. It read "The Government Takes a Partner." It was suggested by statements contained in the War Department's own matter, e. g.:

"The situation eventually so developed lect their own foreman, a very interest-ing and worthy chlargement of the prin-ciple of democracy already mentioned."... "They even went so far, as long as they enjoyed a genuine participation in the determination of shep processes and piecework prices, to recommend reductions in these prices when earnings became excessively out of proportion, due to improved methods of manufacture, always trying to be assistant in the second of the proportion of the pr ways trying to be consistent in one direc-tion as well as another." ... "There is attached hereto a statement

concerning the way things work when the employes are enabled to participate in the management of the shop." . . .

The statement from Secretary Baker printed above with General Williams's letter had already been published in full in The Tribune's news columns .- Ed.]

Oh, for Some Speed To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Something ought to be done to give the people a little speed. A stage coach in the days of George III could start from Bowling Green and reach Kingsbridge sooner than the subway traveller, and yet this is 150 years after the time of old King George. We have electricity now and bunk, and more of the latter than the former, 1. Profit sharing is not desired by the | People travel by the million in the overworkers, interested chiefly in high and crowded streets of this swarming city from one to three hours every day.

Ten miles an hour is the average rapid transit afforded, and this convenience is a nightmare to many nervous wrecks who navigate the tunnels with the proletariat. ROBERT J. M'LAUGHLIN.

New York, Aug. 28, 1919.

Russia's Hall of Fame (From The Buffalo Express)

The Bolshevist general whose successes have so seriously threatened the Kolchak government is said to be a man named Kamenoff, who was a colonel in the old army where the capital engaged bears a high of the Czar. If the Russian revolution repeats the history of the French it should not be very long before a military dictator will appear to follow the example of Napoleon, to the extent, at least, of seizing power, restoring order and building up a new aristocracy from his family and friends, Those who base prophecy on the theory that history repeats may do well to make a note of the name of Kamenoff.

Canadian Optimism From The Regina (Can.) Po.

The public is busy at its old job of knocking the times we live in. The past is always good, the present always bad. To-day's crisis may be a bit worse than usual, but the sturdy old world will live through it.

Transferring the Crowd The Mr. of the Walian navy was sim- tended to increase, but almost without bathing beaches y have no competition. Advantage Striker,

The Conning Tower

Cacoethes Scribendi

Centuries ago In the Eighteen Provinces, The Middle Kingdom, The great T'ang Emperor, Yuen-tsung. "Encouraged learning." . . . Li-Po, the poet, Sang then Deathlessly. (See, Arthur Waley and Ezra Pound) Overcome by life's refusals, Others, too, Exquisite artists, Fashioned immortal songs While the T'ang Emperors Ruled Cathay. And even now in England (Of all places!) At the Library of Cambridge (So I have read), There's an Anthology Of these same exquisite songs-Made by Li-Po and other masters: "Containing more (So I am credibly informed) "Than forty-eight thousand and "Nine hundred

Ok, well, what of it! Here's one more.

"Separate poems." . . .

LEE WILSON DODD.

It is not so easy to substitute reading for theatre-going. Hundreds of other persons, deprived of their only Lethean dope for the evening, come to visit you, and by the time they leave it is too late to begin a book.

Suggestion to van drivers: Why not strike about October 1?

Through Channels

FROM: Stas, Contrib 1st Cl., Contribunion. TO: Cmdng Officer, Contribunion. SUBJECT: H. C. of L.

1. Attention is invited to the fact that the two most-mentioned H. C. L.'s-High Cost of Living and Henry Cabot Lodge-are not alone entitled to all the credit of the j. f. social unrest, now residing in our midst. Consider for a moment the High Cost of

2. By diligently Burbanking French verse forms, Bab Ballads, and current events, the writer was now and then allowed to triumph in the Tower. In fact, he often wittily referred to himself as one of the Landed

3. Of late the above style of endeavor seems to be frowned upon, not to say zinced. Total cost, in postage, of realizing this: 75c.

4. Therefore, in order to land the inclosed Travelogue-and you certainly fell for them once it has been necessary for me to travel way up here, so's I could write you that this (Boston), is THE LAND OF THE FRIEZE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVES. Total cost of travelling way up here, \$18.78.

5. In order to get the full effect of the above paraphrase, it is well to remember that there is an excellent frieze in the Library, and that the local ball nine is called the Braves. I tell you this so you can understand it, and be sure to print it. It caused a lot of laughter at the Touraine this afternoon. Total cost of T-for-2 this afternoon. \$2.75, including tip,

6. Total cost of landing this, \$22.28. Information is requested via report at earliest practical moment concerning similar costs to other Contribs. STAS.

Contrib 1st Cl., Contribunion.

can get fiction writers," he offers, "to write headlines, in their stories or films, that resemble newspaper headlines, I'll promise never to use the word Gems as long as I

"Inquiry as to their presence," says a Saratoga dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle, 'resulted in the statement that Mayor Hylan and Mr. Drescher were 'up to see their families. Clerk Kelly and Lawyer Kesselman find a new wheeze.

The effect of the President's Ideal Tour No. 1 will be watched with varying degrees of interest; but what we should like to know is what a gentleman used to French cooking thinks of American dining car meals.

They adjourned until 8:30, when they began another session that lasted half an hour until after midnight.-The Tribune. How long the nights are growing!

The Clutch of Environment

Marguerite was orphaned at the age of ten. She went to live with Aunt Libby in Brook-Aunt Libby was a bit of lavender and old

She always read a poem by Longfellow before reading the Transcript,

To be calm before the journalistic storm, she said. Marguerite spent her girlhood in the rarefied

atmosphere of a wealthy, highly cultivated, rather haughty society. Aunt Libby dressed her in black moire, spring heel shoes, and the only jewelry was a black onyx breastpin, an heirloom.

she wore on Sundays. Aunt Libby was a Unitarian and she never went any place except to Lenox. She pronounced Massachusetts "Mass." Four years ago Aunt Libby was called to a

I saw Marguerite the other day. She draws weird Vanity Fair-ish pictures for a fashion syndicate, And lives in a basement studio near the

higher plane.

Brevoort. Her roommates call her "Marge." O. O. M.

The Guiltiest Feeling is what suffuses a

car out of a garage where he isn't known. A Fat Lady and a Wild Man, sympathetically with the other actors, have struck. It is feared that the Bearded Lady is about to

Owing to the strike of chorus girls the of the hour of cross-courting to press, was

Spirits and Spiritualism

A Reply to Sir A. Conan Doyle

By Jerome K. Jerome, in "Common Sense"

states fully the case for spiritualism. I should have been grateful to Sir Arthur if dropped in to the Alhambra. During the he had converted me. I feel with Sir Arthur that the world is perhaps wickeder now than it ever has been, and the old religions do not appear to be of any help. A new religion, "founded upon human reason on this side and upon spirit inspiraration upon the other," which is what the spiritualists claim their scheme to be, I should welcome. Unfortunately, I can find nothing in the book to disturb my unbelief. It gives me further examples of physical phenomena, or "signs," as they are termed. But these in no way differ from the specimens I dealt with a few weeks ago. All of them can be, and have been, performed by conjurers making no claim to spiritual assistance. Sir Arthur admits that before he became converted he would occasionally return from a seance "puzzled-What he had witnessed and disgusted." struck him as either fraud or folly so supreme as to render the whole subject unworthy of attention. The "explanations" by which spiritualists sought to remove his skepticism did not satisfy him "at the time." Before his conversion he admits having come across mediums whose performances impressed him, but who were, later, detected in trickery. After his conversion he appears to have had no exwhile the "explanations" that had before this time appeared so unsatisfactory to him he is now able to regard as "a rough approximation to the truth.'

One of the first things that appears to have shaken Sir Arthur in his reliance upon his own reason was that a "fact" he could not himself believe had been attested by three eye-witnesses, "all men of honor and repute." I do not doubt for a moment that these three gentlemen did actually see a certain Mr. Home, a medium, "float out of the window and into another at the height of seventy feet above the ground." But I have to bear in mind that less than two hundred years ago men of "honor and repute" men of intellects and education, kindly Christian gentlemen-were attesting in open court that they had seen old women riding through the air on broomsticks! They knew-these men of "honor and repute"-that the words they were speaking would condemn some poor old creature to the torture of the stake. There can be no doubt that they honestly believed what they swore to. Belief in witchcraft was in the air they breathed. It was part of their religion. Its accompanying "physical phenomena" were doubted only by heretics and skeptics. The gradual rise of rationalism in Europe has cleared men's eyes so far as this particular delusion is concerned. The man of "honor and repute" to-day who saw an old lady riding through the air on a broomstick would consult a specialist. Man is a more self-contained creature than he knows. His heaven and his hell, they are within him. The mystery and marvels that confound him are contained within the cells of his own brain.

As for the further testimonies by which Sir Arthur is convinced that the truth of spiritualism has been "proved up to the hilt" I take one or two examples as typical. A lady medium, in the presence of can read in any Old Moore's Almanac. Tribune review, "was first attracted to Upton Sir Arthur, on hearing that the Lusitania These things do not appeal to my reason. Sinclair's 'Jimmie Higgins' by a review in had been sunk stiddenly wrote these words: We have descriptions given to us of the 'The New York Evening Sun,' which said that Our favorite copyreader wants to enter nto a Pact, for which we Laud him. "If you great effect on the war." On another occasion, in April, 1917, Sir Arthur himself dreamt the word "Piave." Six months later, as we all know, a great battle took place upon the line of the Piave. In 1899 a Mrs. Piper, described as a celebrated psychic, seems to have prophesied, while speaking in a trance, that some time in the future there would be a "terrible war in different parts of the world." I wonder how these "unanswerable proofs" would have struck Sir Arthur before the date of were on a pleasure trip." Still, its hard to his conversion. The explanation seems to me to be this: Our sleepless brain is continually busy imagining both the possible and the impossible. Sometimes the dream-the vision-coincides with an actual event. It would be remarkable if this ence is more common than to dream of a friend. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred nothing occurs, and we know that the whole thing is merely a brain-fancy. Eventually something does happen to our friend within some short period of our last dreaming of him. This one "s is accepted as proving the truth of the "spiritualistic scheme." The ninety-nine failures are conveniently disregarded. It is as if a student undergoing an examination were allowed a hundred answers to every question, and was then considered to have passed the test provided any one of his guesses happened to be somewhere near the truth.

Some years ago an acquaintance of mine was converted to spiritualism as a result of the following incident: An old friend man, and his chief recreation of an even- I for their "new religion."

HAVE read with much interest Sir A. | ing had been, for years, the Alhambra Conan Doyle's book "The New Reve- Theatre. To be always sure of a seat his lation," in which, as he explains, he custom had been to book a stall for the whole season. One evening his friend ballet he noticed an old gentleman making his way slowly to an empty stall. Reaching the seat, the man turned round, and their eyes met. To his amazement it was his old friend who-so he had been told-was dying. At the end of the performance he looked for him, but could not find him, and, assuming that he had gone out by another door, and having a train to catch, he left without seeing him. The next morning he had a telegram saying that his frien died the previous evening. Ten years later he learned the explanation. The night nurse, who had come on about 8 o'clock, had made the old gentleman comfortable and had seen him fall asleep. At 9 o'clock her lover, a soldier, knocked lightly at the door. He was leaving the next morning for India. The old gentleman was still sleeping, and the girl thought there could be no harm in slipping out for just an hour. It was nearly 11 when she got back. The old gentleman was lying dressed in his evening clothes across the bed, dead, presents, She put all things as they should have been and then rang up the doctor. Her account was that he had passed peacefully away in his sleep at about a quarter to 11. Of a similar story I happened myself to

> tour in the country I caught a chill and felt sorry for myself. I decided quite suddenly to return home. I reached my house, in St. John's Wood, a little after midnight. The gate was on the latch. I bolted it behind me and walked quickly up the path. I let myself in with my latchkey. The house was dark, and I gathered that everybody was asleep. I switched on the lights and went into my study. I had opened a letter and was reading it, when my wife entered. She was strangely distraught. She stared at me without speaking for a few seconds and then burst into a fit of weeping. It turned out that her trouble was not due to my sudden return, but to her conviction that I was dead. It took some effort to persuade her that I was not a spirit. An hour previously, having seen the children asleep and sent the servants to bed, she had sat down on the sofa in the bedroom and had opened a book. Suddenly she had heard the click of the gate and my step upon the gravel path—a step that for her had unmistakable peculiarities. She had heard me open the door and switch on the lights. She had heard me moving about in the study and the sound of an envelope being torn open. She had come downstairs to greet me. The room was dark. She had called me, and I had not answered. She was sure that if I was not already a spirit I was about soon to become one. It was quite a long time before the incident became a subject for our laughter. With gladness would I accept a new re-

ligion "founded upon human reason on

this side and upon spirit inspiration upon the other." But what are we offered? On this side the darkened room, the ubiquitous tambourine, the hired medium (sometimes "detected in trickery" and sometimes not), now tied into a chair, and now locked up in an iron cage; the futile messages, proved frequently to be "concoctions," vague prophecies of the kind that we the matter. It is a description of the sort of place that everybody wants to go to. All our more respectable earthly desires will be gratified. Life's little luxuries we shall continue to enjoy without trouble and expense. We are to be reunited to our loved ones, and everybody is to be good looking and aged about thirty. We are to be very, very happy. Am I asked to accept this sort of thing as proof of "spirit inspiration"? Where is this "new religion"? What

does spiritualism preach? Or is it content with the world as it is? I take the last five years. Has spiritualism done anything is it doing anything-to help man to be less brutal, less hypocritical, less greedy? did not occasionally happen. No experi- Has it done anything-is it doing anything -- to lessen the appalling wickedness that is threatening, like some foul weed, to poison the whole earth? For five years savagery and cruelty have been preached to us from pulpit and from press. Our children are being taught it at their mother's knees. Vengeance and batred are the new virtues. Christ, amid roars of laughter, is mocked in our parliaments. What has spiritualism done-what is it doing-to help mankind to recover its senses, its manhood; to rescue its soul from being withered by lust and passion? Cannot our dead, dwelling around us, looking down upon a world perishing for want of love, tell us of something else than their own wonderful happiness -their pipes and their pet dogs, their music and their kisses? Have they no Christ to help in of his lay seriously ill at his chambers in | these days of His sore need? Can they | crete radical. And then Thursday comes and Jermyn Street. He was a lonely old gentle- do nothing for the living? I am waiting it rains and nothing is done about fixing

Regretted To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: In reading over your paper of

Thursday morning, August 28, I hereby wish much surprised, and our feelings were | public, I am, yours, very respectfully, hurt, by the article which appeared therein concerning the attitude and intelligence of the Erie Railroad terminal lodge, Jersey City. This item stated that our members as a whole were not capable of reading newspapers, and therefore were not being informed as to the conditions of the country; also advising that the shops be shut a shop at the Eric Railroad terminals in | for the reformer or the revolutionist. It motorist the first time he tries to take his

Now, I wish to state for myself and mem- | to get the viewpoint of government officials | bers of our local, who are very frequent | regarding the conditions in the country." readers of your valuable paper, that there has been an error somewhere. Our men in general are men of intelligence enough, not highly educated but such that a labor man is limited to, and furthermore want to say that if our men were not properly in formed and following conditions closely that things

moment. We surely must have been misrepresented or the error falls on the shoulders of your reporter. Trusting that you will give this your immediate attention to state that the officials and members and the necessary correction made and put of our local, No. 1154, were, indeed, very us on a better standing in the eyes of the if we can't do it then we've just got to keen HARRY WILSON. Recording Secretary, Lodge 1154.

Jersey City, New Jersey, Aug. 28, 1919. The matter complained of in the letter above was the following paragraph in the date of the doing. news columns of The Tribune: "An officer of the machinists' union in

down for at least half an hour and send | Jersey City vouchsafed the opinion that | provides, we should say, a sort of reinforced Federal representatives to inform us of the , many of the shopmen do not read the newspapers, and thus they are unable, he said,

Clean-Fisted Royalty

The Prince wants to meet the people who did the dirty work in the war, but this is understood not to apply to profiteers.

Books

By Heywood Broun NCE a biographer warms up to his work all the records for the running broad inference are likely to go by the board. "I was nearing the door which leads to the veranda facing the Sound," writes Pierre R. Key, in his "John McCormack: His Own Life Story," "when Mrs. McCormack called to me. 'Make yourself at home for a few minutes; it's just time for tea.' And in that phrase-if you analyze its inner meaning-you have Mrs. McCormack. Always thinking of the comfort of others."

We take the liberty of making a few suggestions to other biographers of musical celebrities:

"'I bid one spade,' said Geraldine Farrar, and the remark was characteristic of this splendid woman, who has always respected cander and despised prudery."

"'Another order of ham and eggs,' said Enrico Caruso, and the inner meaning of his words came to me in a flash. The man was a complete mystic!"

After reading Mr. Key's book we feel that it is quite beside the point to discuss the coming of the superman. He is here and his name is John McCormack. Although we have seen the tenor from a side angle we never suspected him of being quite so much an all around personage as the one Mr. Key "McCormack does not sing, merely, be-

cause it is his profession to do so. Medicine.

the law or any of the other learned professions might easily have been made his calling. His was the mind for any of these, and his education led straight to where he could be the chief actor. While on a lecturing have proceeded into whichever one his inclination chose." "McCormack teed up his golf ball, after

these remarks, and sent it down the fairway in a cleanly swung two-hundred-and-fiftyyard drive." "His mark in Latin, in which 1 200 was the

"He shut off the motor, threw the wheel over and brought us to a landing pretty enough for any seaman."

highest mark possible, reached 1,028."

"He was twenty feet from the cup, but the ball rolled true as a die to its mark." "He came across to the tennis courts, where I sat watching two amateur cracks at play, with the collar of his outing shirt open

declared, 'than pitching hay. But my muscles still cry out for exercise, so I'll take on both f you.' He did, and beat them." "With eleven working years ahead, Mc-Cormack will leave a name likely to be untouched by any other who has gone before and, in all reasonable likelihood, almost un-

and evidences of having participated in man-

ual labor. 'Tis an easier game, tennis,' he

attainable by any singer who may come One of the scouts of this department reports that May Sinclair's new novel, "Mary Olivier: A Life," is a magnificent achieve-

ment. It will be reviewed on The Tribune's

book page to-morrow. Writing about Upton Sinclair's "Jimmie Higgins" in "The Liberator," Louise Bryant says: "Jimmie Higgins is a great character, a great American character. His mental and physical struggle with the militarists in Siberia is so real that it hurts. That is why it is only natural that 'The Times' and The Tribune and other faithful reflectors of Prussianism in America are calling for Sin-

clair's blood." The only defect in Miss Bryant's statement is that The Tribune did not call for Sinclair's blood. "Our attention," said the the author ought to be put in jail. We did not find the book quite as good as that, but it is nevertheless an interesting and honest book which breaks new ground in the field of war fiction."

It is interesting to note, incidentally, that though the whole swing of the circle may lie between the extreme right and the extreme left of American politics, they are also adjacent. Thus we find "The Liberator," in answer to the charge that it has violated the principle of free speech, remarking, "Our loyalty is not to abstract ideals; our leyalty is to concrete purposes."

We suppose Miss Bryant might explain her misstatement in regard to The Tribune's attitude toward Upton Sinclair by saying that she could not afford to be bothered by anything as abstract as accuracy.

Personally, it is our impression that the abstracters come much closer to putting through the things they want and having them last than the concreters. Almost every one who has had a distinct effect on the course of the world has dealt largely with abstract ideas. Crucifixion can kill s concrete purpose.

It rather seems to us that the distinct fullure of political radicalism in America may be explained in part by its devotion to the concrete as opposed to the abstract. "We are going to make the world over anew at 12:25 o'clock p. m. next Thursday," says the conup the world, and all the followers of the young radical are disappointed, and they go might not be very pleasant at the present | home firmly convinced that the world never will be fixed up. The man who realizes the value of the abstract ideal is shrewder. He says: "The world ought to be scrubbed up & lot, and if we can make a start next Thursday some time after breakfast we will. But on plugging away, because the job must

In other words, the man with abstract ideals makes the job the important thing. The concrete man is impressed more by the

A little abstraction is an excellent thing concrete purpose.

At the worst, an abstract ideal is pemmican to carry the voyager through the long nights until the ice begins to break

Which?

Phil Knox calls it the truce of Versailles. Others less diplomatic have called it the